THE NERVO-VASCULAR SYSTEM.

PART I.—THE NERVES.

EREVISED EDITION.

Arranged by W. HENRY PRICE, M.D., and S. POTTS EAGLETON, M.D.

CRANIAL NERVES.

NO.	NAME.	FUNCTION.	SUPERFICIAL ORIGIN.	FORAMEN OF EXIT.	PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTION.
1 2 3	Optic,	SMELL. SIGHT. MOTION.	Anterior and Middle Lobes of Cerebrum. Optic Thalamus, Corpora Geniculata, and Quadrigemina. Crus Cerebri.	CRIBRIFORM PLATE OF ETHMOID. OPTIC FORAMEN. SPHENOIDAL FISSURE.	Mucous Membrane of Nose. Retina. Muscles of Eye, except Sup. Oblique and Ext. Rectus.
5	Trifacial,	MOTION. MOTION AND SENSATION.	Valve of Vieussens. Side of Pons Varolii.	SPHENOIDAL FISSURE.	Superior Oblique Muscle of the Eye. (Eyeball, Lachrymal Gland, Mucous Lining of Eyelids and Nose;
	(6) 100 101	SENSORY.		FORAMEN OVALE.	Skin of Eyebrow, Forehead, Nose, and Scalp. Side of Nose, Lower Eyelid, Upper Lip, and Upper Teeth. Lower Jaw, Lower Teeth, Tongue, Integument of Temple and
6	Abducent,	MOTION AND SENSATION. MOTION. MOTION.	Pyramidal Body. Lateral Tract of Medulla.	SPHENOIDAL FISSURE. { Leaves Cranium by Int. Auditory Meatus.} } Leaves Skull by Stylo-Mastoid Foramen.	External Ear, Muscles of Mastication. Ext. Rectus Muscle of Eye. Muscles of Side of Head, Face, and Upper Neck.
8 9 10 11	Glosso-Pharyngeal,	Hearing. Sensation and Taste. Motion and Sensation. Motion.	FLOOR OF FOURTH VENTRICLE. UPPER PART OF MEDULLA. LATERAL TRACT OF MEDULLA. STATEMENT TRACT OF SPINAL CORD AND OBLONGATA (LEIDY).	ENTERS INTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS. JUGULAR FORAMEN. JUGULAR FORAMEN. JUGULAR FORAMEN.	Cochlea, Vestibule, and Semicircular Canals. Tongue and Pharynx. Neck and Thorax and Upper Part of Abdomen. Sterno-Mastoid and Trapezius Muscles.
12	Hypoglossal,	Tongue Motion.	BETWEEN PYRAMIDAL AND OLIVARY BODIES OF MEDULLA.	ANTERIOR CONDYLOID FORAMEN.	Muscles of Tongue.

SPINAL NERVES.

Superficialis Colli, Auricularis Magnus, ASCENDING, OCCIPITALIS MINOR. SUPERFICIAL, Sternal, Clavicular, CERVICAL NERVES. DESCENDING. SUPRA-CLAVICULAR, CERVICAL COMMUNICATING, MUSCULAR, PLEXUS, Communicating, Muscular, Communicating, Muscular. (INTERNAL, DEEP. EXTERNAL. Muscular, Post. Thoracic, OUTER TRUNK, Communicating. MIDDLE TRUNK. MIDDLE TRUNK. SUPRA-SCAPULAR, Post. BRANCH, ANT. BRANCH, Post. BRANCH. OUTER CORD, Ext. Ant. Thoracic, MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS, Outer Head of Median. Inner Head of Median, Int. Ant. Thoracic, INTERNAL CUTANEOUS, INNER TRUNK. { Ant. Branch, Post. Branch, } INNER CORD, OUTER TRUNK, MIDDLE TRUNK, INNER TRUNK. DORSAL NERVES. POST. CORD, Give off Intercostal Nerves Dever six supply walls of Chest. Lower six supply walls of Chest and Abdomen. 10 11 12 /ILIO-HYPOGASTRIC, ILIO-INGUINAL, MIDDLE CUTANEOUS, LUMBAR NERVES. INTERNAL CUTANEOUS, GENITO-CRURAL, LONG SAPHENOUS, ANTERIOR CRURAL, EXTERNAL CUTANEOUS, Muscular, 3 \ Articular. OBTURATOR, ACCESSORY OBTURATOR. LUMBO-SACRAL 4 5 CORD. SACRAL PLEXUS, Muscular, Superior Gluteal, PERINEAL, DORSAL NERVE OF PENIS, INFERIOR HÆMORRHOIDAL. PUDIC, SACRAL NERVES. SMALL SCIATIC, Inf. Pudendal, Inf. Gluteal. SHORT SAPHENOUS. Ext. INTERNAL Plantar, POPLITEAL, POST. TIBIAL. 5 To Coccygeus Muscle. Int. Plantar. | Digitals. GEAL. GREAT SCIATIC. To Coccygeal Integument. Int. and Ext. ANT. TIBIAL, Branches. EXTERNAL POPLITEAL. Communicans peronei, Int. and Ext. Branches. Musculo-CUTANEOUS.

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SYMPATHETIC NERVE.

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				A Andrew M.	Albertal 9	
H 3 3	OPHTHALMIC, SPHENO-PALAT OTIC, OR ARNO SUBMAXILLAR		: :	Motor Root. Oculo-Motor. Facial. Trifacial. Facial.	Sensory Roof Trifacial. Trifacial. Trifacial.	Cavernous Plexus. Carotid Plexus. Plexus on Middle Meningeal Artery. Nervi Molles on Facial Artery.
55 2 N	Nerve, Ph	VICAL—Forms Carotid a aryngeal and Laryngeal F CAL—Gives of Thyroid a VICAL—Gives off Inferior	Branches. nd Middl	e Cardiac Nerv		off Superior Cardiac
DORSAL GANGLIA.		EPIGASTRIC OR SOLAR PLEXUS,	GASTRI HEPATRI SPLEND CŒLIAG AORTIG RENAL SUPRA- SUPERI SPERMA	C PLEXUS, C PLEXUS, C PLEXUS, PLEXUS, PLEXUS, PLEXUS, RENAL PLEXUS, OR MESENTERIC	PLEXUS,	Supply all the Abdominal Viscera.
LUMBAR GANGLIA.	LUMBAR AORTIC PLEXUS.	Branches form HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS, which supplies Pelvic Viscera,	IN	ifurcates and f F. HYPOGAS or Pelvic Plexu	$egin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{TRIC} & & & & & \\ \operatorname{TRIC} & & & & & \\ \operatorname{ses}. & & & & & \\ \end{array}$	NFERIOR HÆMORRHOIDAL PLEXUS, ESICAL PLEXUS, PROSTATIC PLEXUS, VAGINAL PLEXUS, UTERINE PLEXUS.
SACRAL GANGLIA	Unite in Ganglion	N IMPAR.				
SACR SACR SACR SACR SACR SACR SACR SACR	ANGLION IMP.	AR.				
5	Left 1	Left Sup. Cardiac, Inferior Cervical Cardiac branch of Vagus,	}	Superficial Cardiac Plex		Branches form CORONARY Plexuses.
		other Cardiac Nerves of mpathetics and Vagi,	}	DEEP CARDIAC PLEX	us,	

THE NERVO-VASCULAR SYSTEM.

PART II.—THE ARTERIES.

EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY JOHN B. DEAVER, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Univ. of Penna.

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PULMONARY	(RIGHT BRANCH	[,		/SUP. THYROID,	{ Hyoid, Middle Sterno-Mastoid, Superior Laryngeal, Crico-Thyroid (Inferior Laryngeal).	
ARTERY, LEFT BRANCH,				LINGUAL,	⟨ Hyoid, Dorsal Lingual, Sublingual, *Ranine.	
AIVIIIIVI,	(LEFT DIVANCIL,				(Ascending Palatine, Tonsillar, Submaxillary, Submental, Muscular, Inferior Labial,	
				FACIAL,	Inferior Coronary, Superior Coronary, Lateral Nasal, *Angular.	
			*EXT.	OCCIPITAL,	\(\text{Muscular, Auricular, Meningeal, Principal Cervical, Sup. Sterno-Mastoid.} \)	
	RIGHT CORONARY,		CAROTID,	POST. AURICULAR,	⟨ Stylo-Mastoid, Auricular.	
	LEFT CORONARY,			ASC. PHARYNGEAL,	, \ External; Pharyngeal and Meningeal branches.	
		DT COMMON		*TEMPORAL,	Transverse Facial, Middle Temporal, Ant. Auricular, *Ant. and *Post. Temporal.	
		RT. COMMON CAROTID,	<	*INT. MAXILLARY,	Tympanic, Middle and Small Meningeal, Inferior Dental, { Mylo-Hyoid, *Ineisor, *Mental.	
	INNOMINATE,	Onito IID,		TIVI. MAXILLARI,	Deep Temporal, Pterygoid, Masseteric, Buccal, Alveolar, Infra-Orbital, Descending Palatine, Vidian, Pterygo-Palatine, *Naso- or Spheno-Palatine.	
		RT. SUBCLAVIAN,		/Tympanie, Arteria Recej	eptaculi, Anterior Meningeal, Anterior Cerebral, Middle Cerebral, { Lenticulo-Striate. (Artery of Cerebral Hæmorrhage.)	
ARCH OF	T TIPE COMMON		*INT.	Anterior Chorold, P	Posterior Communicating. (Artery of Cerebral Hæmorrhage.)	
	LEFT COMMON CAROTID,	*EXTERNAL CAROTID, *INTERNAL CAROTID,	CAROTID,	COPHTHALMIC	Lachrymal, Supra-Orbital, Posterior and Anterior Ethmoid, Palpebral,*Frontal,*Nasal, Muscular, Anterior, Long and Short Ciliary, Central Artery of the Retina.	
AORTA,	CAROTID,	(INTERNAL CAROTID,	Anterior, Posterior, and Lateral Spinal,	OTHITIALIMIC	Muscular, Anterior, Long and Short Ciliary, Central Artery of the Retina.	
		/ VERTEBRAL,	Posterior Meningeal, Posterior Cerebellar,			
			Museular,	(Transverse Branches (or	ne of which is the Internal Auditory).	
			*BASILAR,	Superior and Inferior Co	derebellar, *Posterior Cerebrals. CIRCLE Ant. Communicating, OF Ant. Cerebral,	
	LEFT	INTERNAL MAMMARY,	Superior Phrenic (Cor Anterior Intercostal,	mes Nervi Phrenici), Medi Perforating, *Musculo-Phr	iastinal, Sternal, Pericardiac, willis. Post. Cerebral, renic, *Superior Epigastric. Post. Communicating.	
	SUBCLAVIAN,			\langle Laryngeal, Tracheal, Œsophageal, Ascending Cervical.		
		THYROID AXIS,	SUPRASCAPULAR	⟨ Inferior Sterno-Mastoid.		
		,	TRANSVERSALIS COLLI,	Superficial Cervical, Posterior Scapular.		
	PERICARDIAC,	SUPERIOR INTERCOSTAL,	¿ Deep Cervical.			
THORACIC	BRONCHIAL,		/ Superior Thoracic,			
AORTA,	ESOPHAGEAL, POST. MEDIASTINAL,	*AXILLARY,	Acromial Thoracic, Thoracica Longa and	Alaris.		
	TEN INTERCOSTALS,	(Continuation of Subclavian.)	Sub- Scapular, Scapulæ,	/ Sup. and Inf. Profunda, Anastomotica Magna,		
			Ant. and Post. Circumflex,	*RADIAL,	Radial Recurrent, Muscular, Superficialis Volæ, Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Metacarpal, Dorsalis Pollicis, Dorsalis Indicis, Princeps Pollicis, Perforating,	
	1				Radialis Indicis, Interosseæ. Radial, Deep Branch of Ulna, DEEP PALMAR ARCH, Interosseous.	
	PHRENICS,		*BRACHIAL,		Deep Branch of Offia,)	
	(Left Phrenic may come from Renal.)		Axillary.)		Anterior and Posterior Ulnar Recurrents, Muscular.	
				*ULNAR,	Common Interosseous, Anterior, \ Median (Comes Nervi Mediani).	
				(Claratio,	Posterior, { Recurrent.	
				-	Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Deep or Communicating Branch, Digital. Ulnar,	
		GASTRIC,			Superficialis Volæ, Branch from Radialis Indicis. SUPERFICIAL PALMAR ARCH, { Four Digitals.}	
	CONTIAC AVIC		PYLORIC, CYSTIC,		pration from twadians maters.	
	CŒLIAC AXIS,	HEPATIC,	GASTRO- DUODENALIS,	Dextra, Superior Pancreatico-Du	uodenalis.	
ADDONATALA		SPLENIC,	Pancreaticæ Parvæ an Gastro-Epiploica Sinis			
ABDOMINAL	SUPERIOR	MESENTERIC,	INF. PANCREATICO-DUODENAL, VASA INTESTINI TENUIS, ILEO-COLIC, COLICA DEXTRA, COLICA MEDIA.			
AORTA,	SUPRARENALS, RENALS,					
	SPERMATICS,	AFTOTOMODIO	(COLICA SINISTRA, SIGMOID,	Superior Vesical (remain Inferior Vesical,	ns of fœtal hypogastric), { Middle Vesical.	
	INFERIOR	MESENTERIC,	SUPERIOR- HÆMORRHOIDAL	OBTURATOR, { Iliac, Vesical, Pubic, *External and *Internal branches.		
	LUMBARS, *SACRA MEDIA,		ANT.			
		TRUNK,	In Female, { Uterine, Vaginal, *Artery of the Corpus Cavernosum, *Dorsal Artery of the Penis.			
		*INT. ILIAC,			l, Inferior Gluteal, Ischiatic, Muscular, Articular.	
	COMMON		*POST.	S*GLUTEAL HIOLI	UMBAR, LATERAL SACRAL.	
	ILIACS,		TRUNK,	dio TEAL, Thio-LC	CHEAR, HATERAL SACRAL.	
		*EXT. ILIAC,	DEEP EPIGASTRIC,	{ Cremaster, Pubic, Musc	cular.	
		EAT. ILIAO,	CIRCUMFLEX ILIAC.	Superficial Enigastria S	Superficial Circumflex Iliac, Superficial and Deep External Pudic.	
			Time.	1	RIS, { Internal and External Circumflex, three Perforating.	
			*FEMORAL,	Muscular,	/ Muscular, Cutaneous, Superior Internal and Superior External Articular, Azygos	
			(Continuation of Ext. Iliac.)	Anastomotica Magna,	Articular, Inferior Internal and Inferior External Articular.	
				* DODT T	TIBIAL, *DORSALIS Tarsal, Metatarsal, Interossee, Communicating,	
				* POPLITEAL,	/ Muscular, Nutrient, Communicating,	
				Femoral.)	*POSTERIOR Peroneal, Anterior- Peroneal.	
					TIBIAL, Internal Calcanean, *External Plantar,	
					*Internal Plantar.	
					External Plantar, PLANTAR Posterior Perforating, ARCH Digitals Anterior	
	Vessels marked thus () represent ter	minal branches.			Communicating (of Dorsalis Pedis). ARCH, Digitals. Anterior Perforating.	

THE NERVO-VASCULAR SYSTEM.

PART III.—THE VEINS.

PREVISED EDITION.

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Superior and Inferior Longitudinal Sinuses, *LATERAL SINUS, Occipital, Cavernous, *INF. PETROSAL SINUS, Circular, Transverse, LEFT AURICLE. FOUR PULMONARY VEINS. Straight, Superior Petrosal. Facial, *INTERNAL JUGULAR Lingual, Pharyngeal, Superior and Middle Thyroid. Right Vertebral, Lymphatic Duct, Occipital, " Internal Mammary, Posterior External Jugular, *RIGHT VENA INNOMINATA. Inferior Thyroid, Suprascapular, EXTERNAL JUGULAR, Transverse Cervical, Superior Intercostal, *Temporal *TEMPORO-MAXILLARY, Internal Maxillary, *POSTERIOR AURICULAR. Right Azygos, or Vena Azygos Major, SUPERIOR VENA CAVA. *SUBCLAVIAN. ANTERIOR JUGULAR, Right Superior Phrenic, Ant. Ulnar, Post. Ulnar, **BASILIC, *LEFT SUBCLAVIAN, *Median Basilic. Median. INTERNAL JUGULAR, *Median Cephalic, *AXILLARY. CEPHALIC, Vertebral, *Radial. *LEFT VENA INNOMINATA. Internal Mammary, *Deep Radial, *BRACHIALS. Inferior Thyroid, * " Ulnar. Right Coronary, Superior Intercostal, Great Cardiac, Thoracic Duct. Post. Cardiac, CORONARY SINUS, Inferior Mesentery, Oblique, *Superior Mesentery, Middle Cardiac. PORTAL SYSTEM. PORTAL VEIN emerges as the { HEPATICS, *Splenic, ANTERIOR CARDIAC. Inferior Phrenic, Gastric, Venæ Thebesii. Cystic. Suprarenal, Renal, Right Spermatic (Left empties into Renal), Lumbar, *External Plantar, *Internal Plantar. *Posterior Tibial. Peroneals. INFERIOR VENA CAVA. *POPLITEAL, Venæ dorsalis pedis, *Anterior Tibials. Epigastric, Sural or Articular. Small Pubic, Ext. or Short Saphenous. **EXTERNAL ILIAC.** *FEMORAL, PROFUNDA FEMORIS, Circumflex Iliac. Superficial Epigastric, Superficial Circumflex Iliac, INT. OR LONG SAPHENOUS. Ilio-Lumbar, External Pudic. *COMMON ILIACS. Lateral and Mid. Sacral, Gluteal, Sciatic, Internal Pudic, Vertebral, Obturator, Receive blood from *INTERNAL ILIAC. Intercostal Hæmorrhoidal Plexus, interior of Spinal Column, Lumbar, Dorsal Vein of Penis into Vesico-Prostatic Plexus, according to location. Sacral In female, Right Intercostals, Right Bronchial, Left Azygos (Lower and Upper), Right Azygos (Vena Azygos Major), which connects Inferior with Superior Vena Cava. Œsophageal, Mediastinal, Pericardial, Left Bronchial,

*Vessels thus marked form by their junction the next larger vein.

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" Superior Phrenic.

Left Superior Intercostal, which empties into Left Innominate.